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THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

NO VOTE YET ON THE ARMY BILL. THE SENATE INDEFATIGABLE IN DEBATING THE USE OF TROOPS-POLITICS-THE INDIAN TERRI-TORY INVESTIGATION-MINOR NEWS,

The Senate debated the Army bill yesterday without reaching a vote. Senator David Davis, Mr. Logan and Mr. Allison were the principal speakers. The first named took the Democratic view of the Army bill. The Wallace resolution in regard to the Senate offices was taken up, but not acted upon. It is believed that the House Committee on Elections will report that there was no election for Congressmen in Iowa last Fall. Further facts about the Indian Territory investigation are printed in a special dispatch below. Minister Stoughton is to return to America.

THE ARMY DEBATE.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS, OF ILLINOIS, ATTEMPTS TO POUR OIL ON THE WATERS-HE COMES TO GRIEF LUDICEOUSLY-SENATOR WALLACE MAKES A

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 22.-Senator Garland, who led off in the debate on the Army bill in the Senate to-day, began by saying that he could not hope to any anything new upon the subject, nor even to interest the Senate at this late day. His speech quite

Senator David Davis followed. From the fact

fulfilled the promise of his opening remark.

that he contitutes a whole party in himself he was listened to attentively. It had been rumored that the honorable Senator would assume the garb of a mediator and attempt to throw the mantle of charity over the sins of both of the parties in the from both sides. He made only one point which to-day, when it was found that no such itemized acwas worthy of notice, and his colleague, General Loran, proceeded immediately to take notice of it. General Logan asked if he understood his colleague aright in saying that the laws are new pheved in all parts of the country. When Mr. Davis nodded assent lockers-on expected to hear some allusion to the recent election troubles in the South, which would doubtless have provoked hot words from Southern Senators, Senator Logan produced instead a copy of the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. from which he read a table showing that within the year the number of scizures of illicit distilleries among the 14,000,000 of the population of the South was 1.208, while among the 20,000,000 of the Hon. J. J. Patterson and others, from Washing- Zulus on the 3d inst., and next day entered internal revenue laws was 2,935, against 55 in the sleeping bertlis, meals, lunches, etc." Again, on the whole North. The number of officers killed while

pasualties had occurred in the South. It was amusing yet rather painful to see the honorable Senator's benevolent purpose met in this spirit by one of the parties for whose benefit he had been working. The honorable Senator squirmed aneasily while Senator Logan repeated and sum marized the results of the year's work by the Iu-

striving to execute the National laws was 5, while

the number of wounded was 14, and all of these

Senator Davis then replied with some impatience that there might be more whiskey thieves in the South than in the North; that was not one of the

"But," repeated Senator Logan, "that reply is not sufficient. I put it to my colleague whether he can point to a single murder or the wounding of a

of the Senate upon the Army bill without a reply of the Senate upon the Army bill without a reply do show it.

If the United States Senate is in an investigating most the Courmittee on Territories would appear to ofter a fruities upon the pending controversy, but all had issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy. But all had issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues in the controversy about 1 issues in the controversy about 1 issues in the pending controversy about 1 issues about 1 issues in the pending controversy about 1 issue sought to be-cloud it under generalizations about the dangers to be apprehended from the subordination of the civil to the military powers, and fortified them with interminable precedents drawn from history. English, Roman, American and Colonial. There was need for a reply from the Republicans to bring the debate back to the real issue involved. Senator Allison took the floor this afternoon for that purpose. The difference between the tone of debate was noticed at once. It was a change from ancient history, in which the anderece only felt a curiosity, to passing events to which all had a vital interest.

Mr. Wallace took issue with Mr. Allison and met with rather a singular disaster. The state of affairs in Pennsylvania having been referred to, Mr. Wallace asserted with vehemence that Pennsylvania's sentirely able to enforce her own laws and maintain peace at the polls, and does not wish for Federal interference, He referred to the Philadelphia election of 1870, in which Federal Deputy Marshals had figured somewhat conspicuously. tion of the civil to the military powers, and fortified

Marshals had figured somewhat conspicuously.

Mr. Blaine a-ked what party had asked for the appointment of these Deputy Marshals.

Mr. Wallace admitted that the Democrats had done so, adding that it was to protect them against

Resublican repeaters.

It was regarded as somewhat remarkable that the man selected for his supposed keenness to be the mouthpiece and general business manager for illustration an instance which so completely established the very idea which he was contend—

The selected for his supposed keenness to be the mouthpiece and general business manager for illustration an instance which so completely established the very idea which he was contend—

The selected for his supposed keenness to be the properties of the prop

ing against.
Mr. Blaine curtly observed that Senator Wallace scenned to have given his position away about as completely as it was possible to do.

THE SENATE OFFICES.

THE KEEN SATIRE OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM NEW-YORK EMPLOYED AT DESIGCRATIC EXPENSE ON THE WALLACE RESOLUTION.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 22.-The Wallace resolution, empowering the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Secretary of the Senate to make removals and appointments at will in their respective offices came up to-

principle embodied in the resolution, holding that as the Senate required of its Sergeant-at-Arms and its Secretary the strict performance of the duties entrusted to them, it should certainly give them liberty to select the subordinates for whom they are to be responsible. Mr. Pendleton said incidentally that the Vice-President, who now has the supervisory power over all appointments and removals, was not a member of the Senate.

Senator Conkling in reply made one of the neatest and most satirical speeches which have been heard in Congress for many months. After referring to the fact that the Sergeant-at-Arms is not a bonded officer, and is certainly/ not more tiable to be impeded in the discharge of his duties by the inability to remove his subordinates at will than is the As sistant-Treasurer at New-York and other high officials everywhere, he came to the declaration made by Mr. Penaleton that the President of the Senate

is not a member of that body. 'Not a Senator upon this floor ?" he asked, "Mr. President, it is the bearing of the remark upon the this body that struck me first of all when I heard it read. I should like to know how it happens, when for these five and twenty years there has prevailed a rule, established by Democrats upon the report of a Democratic committee, that the presiding officer of the Schate should act as a check upon the caprice of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate-I should like to know how it happens that now when we have a leader of the Democratic party on this floor in the chair of the President of the Senate, there, not as a stranger, but by reason of his Senatorship, a Demo- trat of Democrats, his party associates on this floor propose to deprive him of the powers which belong

to him? Does the party doubt his loyalty and fairness, or is it a delicate tribute to htm ? Does be wish to be relieved from the onerous, I will not say

wish to be relieved from the onerous, I will not say odious, characteristic which it is intended to impress upon him? Does the distinguished presiding officer refuse to become the headsman of the Democratic party to slaughter the Union soldiers and cripples who stand about this chamber? In conclusion Mr. Conkling said that after all that had been said by the Democrats when removing the cld elective efficers of the Senate, that they did not intend to have the removals extend to the minor offices, he regretted to see now, that in order to make a cleaner sweep than they could hope to do even by the approval of a Democratic presiding officer, this movement looking to an independence of his control was being initiated.

The matter went over, owing to the absence of Senator Edmunds, the author of the pending amendment.

THE TRIP TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE PATTERSON INVESTIGATION USED TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF A CERTAIN RAILROAD-PE-CULIAR FEATURES OF THE EXPENSE ACCOUNT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 22 .- Among the various extravagant expenditures of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Territories in the Indian Territory investigation, one of the most noticeable items is that for the sum of \$3,061 paid to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad "for expenses incurred in furnishing special train for sub-committee of Senate Committee on Territories while making investigation in the Indian Territory, and for subsistence of committee and attaches, and for necessary incidental expenditures on trip from St. Louis, Mo., to Denison, Tex., and return, seventeen days."

The law requires that each account of this kind shall be carefully itemized so as to show in detail every article purchased, and its price. A laudable desire to ascertain what items made up the above large amount led to inquiries in the proper quarter count had ever been furnished. The voucher is dated December 1, 1878, but it was not paid until March 12, 1879. It appears to have been suspended for a long time by the Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses, and to have been finally passed on Senator Patterson's approval and his assurance that ing expenses of this costly sub-committee also lack the required itemized account and sub-vouchers. The same is also true of the voucher of Senator Patterson himself for \$300 for "expenses as chairman of sub-committee from November 7 to December 3, 1878." This voncher is dated December 20, but on November 29 A. O. Morgan is charged with \$889 40 "for travelling expenses of been successful. It defeated about 11,000 ton to St. Louis and return, including railroad fares, same date, A. O. Morgan put in two other vouchers amounting together to \$403.20, from which one learns that he paid the hotel bills of the Hon. J. J. Patterson at St. Louis, Fort Scott and Chicago, his travelling expensesbetween the same places, and also to 'Nez Percés, Camp Modec Settlement, and Tahlequah, Indian Territory," and these and the special train account seem to cover all the ground pretty well without the lump sum of \$300, which the chairman had paid to himself.

Another of the peculiar methods of the chairman in conducting this investigation has just come to light. It will be remembered that the committee was instructed to find out whether the Missouri. Kansas and Texas Railroad had issued any bonds predicated on its land grants in the Indian Territory, and if so, in whose possession the bonds were, and for what purpose. The committee appears to North."

Senator Davis wearily repeated that the point was not essential and gave it up.

Senator Withers and Senator Gordon, each of whom had manifested a disposition to reply to Senator Logan, thought better of it.

The matter dropped, and with it the best part of Senator Davis's speech.

Counting the speech of Senator Davis as Democratic (and it was nothing else) there had been when it was concluded six speeches from that side of the Senate upon the Army bill without a reply from the Republicans. Not one of the six Senator.

It the United States Senata is no three part in the side of the Senate upon the Army bill without a reply from the Republicans. Not one of the six Senator.

It the United States Senata is no three part in the side of the Senate upon the Republicans. have stopped on the very threshold of this inquiry;

Senate appears to have been used openly to belster up the pretensions of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and to strengthen that corporation in its attempt to get possession of lands belonging

o the Indians. Mr. Frost, of St. Louis, was one of the joyal Mr. Frost, of St. Louis, was one of the laying junketing party which accompanied the whilem south Carolina Senator on his investigating tour through the Indian Ferritory, as it now appears at the expense of the Senate contingent fund. Mr. Frost is a member of the present House of Representatives, and he yesterday initiated another campaign against the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory by the introduction of the old familiar Oklahom. Territorial bill. homa Territorial bill.

MR. STOUGHTON COMING HOME. A RUMOR THAT HE INTENDS TO RESIGN HIS PO-SITION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Washington, April 22.-Information has been received here that Minister Stoughton, the representative of the United States at St. Petersburg, will sail from Liverpool for New-York about the first of May. The understanding is that he comes home with the intention of resigning soon after his ar-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, April 22, 1879 The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding cer tificates since yesterday's report have amounted to \$105,220.

The first Treasury was signed to-day, and it is believed that the back pensions can be paid as rapidly as the accounts are made up at the rate of \$1,500,000 a month, unless unexpected appropriations should be hereafter made by Congress.

The statement made yesterday that Mr. Lapham of New-York, filed a petition in the House of Representtives, praying for the reduction of duty on mait was erroneous. The petition of mailsters and brewers was filed by Representative Morion, of New-York, and prays Coagress to levy a specific duty on mait of 35 to 40 cents per bushel of thirty-four pounds, in order to guard against fraudulcut entries. The petition was signed by a number of prominent New-York frans, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

EXACTLY THE REVERSE.

COLUMBUS, Obio, April 22.—Attorney-General Piltars has not declared the law authorizing the appointing of women as not according public to be unconstitutional. The fact is he gave the option that the law is perfectly constitutional.

LARGE PELZES IN THE BUFFALO RACES, BUFFALO, N. Y., Abril 22,—At a meeting of the laffalo briving Park Association held here to-day premium or the meeting on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of August we lecided upon, amounting to \$30,000 for the four days, twice is much as for last; year.

THE PENALTY FOR MAIMING A MAN. HUDSON, N. Y., April 22.—In the Supreme Court

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY OF BOSTON,

THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES IN AFRICA.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1879.



The troops which, under command of Lord Chelmsford, have rescued Colonel Pearson's torces at Ekowe (see map), were organized into an expedition in Natal, and started from the vicinity of the Tugela Biver (see map) on the 28th ult. They were 6,000 strong. After six days' march they defeated the Zulus on the 3d inst., and, as stated in the dispatches printed elsewhere, entered Ekowe (see map) on the 4th inst. Colonei Wood's fight with the Zulus on the 28th nit., of which details are coming to hand, took place near Luneberg (see map), and resulted in serious loss to the British forces. According to recent advices, aside from the troops operating at and around Ekowe, there are two strong British columns. One is stationed between Helpmakaar (see map, and Rorke's Drift (see map), where it protects the northern portion of the Colony of Natal, as the force which went recently to Ekowe guards the southern district from invasion. The other column is posted on the north of Zululand, within convenient distance of Luncberg and Utrecht. Tals will probably form the chief invading force from the north if the campaign is prolonged.

THE ZULUS ROUTED.

THE EKOWE GARRISON RESCUED. THE ZULUS PUT TO FLIGHT AT GINGLELOVA-

EKOWE RELIEVED NEXT DAY. Lord Chelmsford's expedition for the rescue of Colonel Pearson's forces, which have been hemmed in at Ekowe since January last, has Ekowe. The troops found that the garrison had plenty of food. Twenty-eight of the number had died during the investment. Ekowe has been abandoned, and a new entrenched camp was about to be formed.

THE ZULUS DEFEATED.

LORD CHELMSFORD DEFEATS THE ZULUS AND EN-TERS EKOWE.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 22, 1879. Intelligence was received here at noon to-day from Cape Town, via St. Vincent, that the garrison at Ekowe was relieved on the 4th inst., after an enthe Zulus with heavy loss.

It appears from the advices, which are dated Cape daybreak on April 3, by 11,000 Zulus, who made frequent and desperate attacks on all sides, but were repulsed and pursued with great loss. Four hundred and seventy-one Zulus were found dead round the trenches. The final attack was led by Dabulmanzi, who commanded at Isandula. Lieutenant Johnson, of the 99th Regiment, and four privates were killed. Colonel Northey, of the 60th Regiment, the surgeen, and fifteen men were severely wounded. Colonel Crealock, Major Barrow and ten men were wounded.

On the 4th inst., Lord Chelmsford with the 91st, 60th and 57th Regiments and a body of ma-rines left the camp and relieved Ekowe during the night. Colonel Pearson and his garrison have

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE. A special dispatch to The Times from Ginglelova.

South Africa, April 7, says "the relief column or reaching here on the 1st inst, was informed of the advance of great masses of the enemy. The troops at once formed a langer and strengthened their position. At 4 o'clock in the morning the Zulus apeared skirmishing on the right in front of the Rifle and the Naval Brigades on the northeast. We first engaged a large force which appeared on the sur rounding heights. The Zulus fought bravely, advancing within thirty yards of our intrenehments The attack lasted nearly an hour, when the Zulus retreated precipitately, followed by the mounted infantry and the native contingent. On April 3 the relief column, under Lord Chelmsford, started for Ekowe. It was composed of the 57th and 60th Regiments, six companies of the 91st, the marines, Regiments, six companies of the 31st, the marines two rocket companies, one Gathing gun, two interpounders, the mounted infantry and Dann's scontainerest of the column remained to guard the baggage. The mounted natives and the volunteer led the way. No Zulus were seen.

THE TROOPS ENTER EXOWE. After a successful march of fifteen miles, Colonel Pearson, with a few companies of the 99th and the seamen of the Active, were met at 5 o'clock. The force reached Ekowe at 9:30 o'clock. The garrison dead. Lieutenant Evelys, of the Buffs, and Lieutenant Davidson, of the 90th, were dead from fever. The camp was very strong. On April 4 Colonel Pearson marched for the Tugela, and on April 5 Lord Chelmsford started for Ginglelova. In consebush. Dunn's scouts returning, the 60th fell back at their approach in disorder. One scout was killed and 9 were wounded. Five men of the 60th were also wounded. Of the 34 whites wounded, remaining at Ginglelova, I died, 16 are dangerously and 12 severally wounded. A new intrached camp will be formed. Part of the force is returning to the Tugela. The Zuius lost 1,200 in

CHELMSFORD RETURNS TO TUGELA. A dispatch to The Standard from Ginglelova April 4, says: "The day after the battle Cetywayo" brother sent a flag of trace proposing to surrender. Lord Chelmstord replied that the only terms be could grant were that all the chiefs and men surrender themselves as prisoners. The proposal was remer transerves as presoners. The proposal was believed to be a feint to delay the probable advance of the British on Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford and the main force have returned to the Fagela River.

Before the march began Lord Chelmsford intended to abandon Ekowe, as the roads make it difficult of approach. He was to establish a post on the Coast road.

LOSSES IN COLONEL WOOD'S COMMAND.

In the fight between Colonel Wood's command and the Zulus, or the 28th of March, the retreat of the Zulus was cut off, and a hand to hand fight cusued. Colonel Weatherly, his son, Captain Barton, Baron Von Steitkroka, and seventy men were killed; and on the 29th, Lieutenants Nicholson and Bright were killed, Major Hackett was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Smith and Captains Gar-diner, Cox and Pearse were wounded. The total of the British losses in both engagements is estimated at 220 killed and wounded. The Zulus lost 2,500

men. THE BOERS AND SIE BARTLE FREEE. It is rumored at Pretoria and Natal that the Boers intend investing Pretoria and threaten to detain Sir Bartle Frere as a hostage unless their demands are complied with. It is rumored also that Sir Bartle Frere is returning to Natal. LOSS OF A TRANSPORT.

The transport Clyde has been wrecked on Dyer's Island, All the crew were saved, but the stores were lost and the ship sunk. The Orontes troop-ship is to be made ready for sea immediately, to take out about twelve hundred parish

men for the Cape of Good Hope. A captain, a heutenant and one hundred men of the 60th Regi-ment of Rifles have been ordered to be ready for immediate embarkation for Natal.

WAS THERE AN ELECTION IN IOWA?

INDICATIONS THAT THE HOUSE ELECTIONS COMMIT-THE WILL REPORT THAT THERE WAS NOT.

Washington, April 22.—The House Committee on Elections held a meeting this morning and decided to hear arguments in the cases of the claimants from the VIIIth and IXth Congressional Districts of Iowa on the 13th proxime. All the Iowa | the same way. It was therefore used to provide Representatives have been invited to be present. The claimant from the VIIIth District is J. C. Holmes, who has forwarded to the committee as a part of his case the poll-books showing the names of the persons who voted for him. This "election" appears to have been held in only four rural town-

ships in the district. The whole number of votes east was 172. At the regular election in October, 1878, 30,560 votes were cast in this district, of which the sitting member received 15,343. Mr. gagement in which Lord Chelmsford's forces routed Holmes, who appears to have been at that time a modest, retiring sort of a person compared with what he is now, sent to St. Louis and had a lot of Town, April 6, that Lord Chelmsford's camp at | tickets printed with his name as candidate for Rep- | and from those first sent none but encouraging ac-Ginglelova, on the road to Ekowe, was attacked at resentative. These he took to four obscure townships on the Missouri border, and there his 172 friends voted for him on the 5th of November. It is doubtful if so inexpensive a canvass or so quiet an election was ever before conducted in this coun-

> Governor Carpenter was elected by about 4,000 majority in a total vote of 30,124, received about 250 votes in a quiet "election," similar to that of

250 votes in a quiet "election, standar to that of Mr. Holmes.

Nothwithstanding the farcical nature of the claim set up by the claimants, there are already indications that a majority of the House Committee on Elections is determined to report against the legality of the October elections, and to recommend that the seats of all the lows members be declared vacant on the ground that no legal election for Representatives was held in that State last year. It is probable that in case a majority of the committee should agree to recommend that the seats of the present members be declared vacant, it

THE WEECK OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.-A dispatch from Portland gives an additional list of the drowned by the reat Republic disaster, as follows: James McDavitt silor; all of whom were lost by the capsizing of the

EX-JUDGE BARNARD DYING.

Ex-Judge George G. Barnard was lying very ill at als house, No. 23 West Twepty-first-st., last even-ing, but at midnight he was still alive. It was stated at the house that Judge Barrard had been suffering for a week from a sidney complaint, which has evening took an aggravated form, and about 8 o'clock me was select with a convutsive it which it was feated might result in his deach at any moment. Later in the evening, however, he railled, and aithough very ill it was thought he would live for some hours. Judge Barnard's family were with him, and during the evening accorni intimate friends called at the house. The patient was attended by the family physician, Dr. Drake, who did not leave his bedside during the night, and by Dr. Leomis.

THE LONDON PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 22, 1879. At 3:20 o'clock p. m. to-day the contestants in the six days' walking-match at Agricultural Hall load made the following scores: Brown, 183 miles; Hozael, 182; Corkey, 174; Weston, 148 miles.

WHOLESALE AMNESTY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.-One hundred and sixty-turce illicit distillers accepted sinnesty te-day in the United States Circuit Court. Both the petty juries were paid off and discharged, and 150 witnesses have been discharged since yesterday to save cost.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

EIGHT YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.
CONCORD, N. H., April 22.-N. J. Knee was arranged vectoring for cambunghier for fitting whitem B. surply in December 1884. The presence pleaded guilty and can sentenced to eight veers in prison. A LIQUOR STORE SEIZED.

PHILADELPHIA APRIL 22.—This morning the Colcor of Internal Revenue scient the liquor store of Hughac Mahon, at the corner of Third and South-six, for early
con the business of rectifier of spirits without paying a

Emptod suicide.

A REAVY LOSS OF LUMBER.

UPPER FALLS, N. H., April 22.—Owing to the neavy rise in the Connection: River lumber to the extent of evereal hundred thousand feet was washed over the loom of flood. None of it was marked to any way, and it will be a complete loss of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 to the owners, degers. Fry and Perry, of Maine.

be a complete loss of from \$50,000 to \$15,000 to the owners, Messra, Fry and Perry, of Maine.

A DROWNED CHILD IDENTIFIED.

LONG BRANCH, April 22.—The little girl found drowned at sampt Hook on Sunday has been identified as the daughter of Jacob Eder, of Sayresville, N. J., who, with her sister and a little friend, was playing on the ice in the Rarian River January 11 and broke through. This girl, Frances Eder, and her Iriend, Katle Mitchell, were both drowned.

AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF A CLERGYMAN.

BOSTON, April 22.—The Rev. George Bowers, who for sinteen years has been pastor of the Congregational Cuurch at Coonville, N. J., is under arrest here for alleged forgery at Coonville, I. Is is stated that his forgeries amount to nearly \$7,000. He was accompanied to Hoston by a married woman named Leocoft, who belonged to the usighboring parish.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

A SECOND PARTY SENT TO THE WEST. THIRTY-EIGHT DESTITUTE BOYS AND A FAMILY OF SEVEN POOR PERSONS STARTED YESTERDAY

-BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE BOYS. In a special car attached to the express train for the West which left the Erie Railway Station at Jersey City last evening, were thirty-eight destitute boys and a family consisting of seven persons, who were going to seek work and homes and a brighter future than they could hope for here. They were accompanied by Mr. James Brace, an agent of the Children's Aid Society, but the expenses of their removal were defrayed by Mr. Whitelaw Reid from funds which had been placed in his hands by charitable gentlemen, to expend as he thought best in relieving the wants of the suffering in New-York, with the simple requirement that what he did should be reported in detail in The Tribune. The boys who made up the party yesterday are more than usually intelligent and thoughtful. Short sketches of the boys are given, their simple histories being related mainly in their own words.

SEEKING A BRIGHTER FUTURE.

WESTERN HOMES PROVIDED FOR ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE DESTITUTE PERSONS-FORTY-FIVE EMIGRANTS SENT OUT YESTERDAY-SCENES AT

During the last days of Lent a gentleman peronally unknown to Mr. Reid called upon him to express his gratification with the accounts that had been published of the use made of the money left the stranger from the interior of New-England, and to ask if Mr. Reid would take charge of a similar contribution from him, give personal attention to its disposal, and subsequently report the results in The Tria-UNE. He explained that, although in quite moderate circumstances, the past year had been an unusually prosperous one with him, and that as he and his wife were both earnest Episcopalians, they felt this year like making in a quiet way an Easter offering. He added that he could not afford to be known as making such gifts, and desired that his

ame might be kept secret. Out of the \$1,000 left with Mr. Reid some time ago by a stranger from the interior of New-England 34 boys were sent to homes in Kansus last month, and six families, numbering, children and all, 42 persons, were also sent to homes in the West where they could support themselves. In all 76 were sent out of this fund. There still remained a balance, which it was finally decided to apply in for the first twenty of the present party. All of the others excepting one were provided for out of the second fund named above. This one, George D. Kent, was sent on account of a contribution of \$18 sent to Mr. Reid for this purpose by a merchant doing business in Pearl-st. Out of the funds remaining in Mr. Reid's hands it is probable that another large party will soon be sent to some other point at the West. Including those sent yesterday, there have already been 121 persons transferred from homes of wretchedness or from homeless wandering of the New-York streets to homes and plenty on farms in the extreme West ; counts have as yet been received.

SCENES BEFORE STARTING. To one entering the office of the Children's Aid Society, in Fourth-st., yesterday, at any hour from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., an interesting spectacle would have been presented. About forty boys, ranging in age from eleven to nineteen, were seated on the benches in the outer room, with a look of expectancy on their countenances, which was not entirely clouded by the evident expression of sorrow which many were at parting from old associations, and in cases from loving friends. The boys were about to start for the West, and had been gathered from the lodging-houses and the industrial schools under the charge of the Children's Aid Society, or had been recommended by friends or kindred associations. The party was made up, as a whole, of more mature and more thoughtful boys than those whose departure was recorded in THE TRIBUNE last month. and a smaller proportion bad experienced extreme poverty for any considerable period; some came to the office in comfortable and respectable clothing provided by a hard-working father or mother or kind-hearted friends. There were few, however, who had not already become personally familiar with the struggle of life, and had not learned from experience how dismal was the prospect which lay before them in this over crowded city. From conversations with each hav separately, it was avident beyond the possibility of doubt that the important step they were about to take was the result of reflection and a more or less thoughtful study of the opportunities which would be afforded them in the West for the better development of their man-

A few were accompanied to the office by friends; by the side of two little fellows were loving mothers, keeping in check the starting tears a they talked hopefully to their sons of future meetings, and perhaps of a home together when it should be purchased by hard and honest labor. But for most of the number there were no affect tionate parting words; they had no relative, or such as they had were at a distance. One of the most active and buoyant of the young adventurers was a little French boy, who had been landed in the city only a short time ago, and to whom not a single face on this whole continent wore a familiar appearance. Though no one understood what he said, and he could not comprehend anything said to bim, he was incessantly running about among the boys, making friends with each, and chattering as freely as though surrounded by people from his own About noon the door was flung open, and a little

colored boy came in with his boot-blacking kit in his hand. This he placed in the middle of the floor, and exclaimed, simply, "I want to go out West, too," He was told that he could not until his case too." He was told that he could not until his case had been inquired into; but, not discouraged, he went out, sold the tools of his trade for a few pennies, and returned, expecting to be taken. He was permitted to wait about until the boys started oft, when he wept bitterly. He was sent to the Eleventh Ward Ledging House; and if upon investigation he is found worthy of aid, he will be sent out with the next party. The boys who were not comfortably and neatly clad were taken down stairs, in companies of two and three, and were provided with complete suits of serviceable clothing in which to enter upon their new life.

PARTING WORDS TO THE BOYS. PARTING WORDS TO THE BOYS. Soon after 2 p. m. Mr. Whitelaw Reid visited the

office, was introduced by Mr. Charles L. Brace, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and gave the boys some parting advice, saving that the gentlemen to whose gifts they were indebted for the opportunity of leaving New-York for Western homes would watch their future course with interest, would have the name and address of each, would get reports about them, and would feel amply repaid if they were always said to be doing well. The boys replied with three cheers. At half-past 2 many of the party started for Chambers Street Ferry, and half an hour later the rest followed. On the ferry-boat and in the passenger waiting-room in Jersey City the conduct of the boys was every way creditable; an equal number of pupils from the best private schools could not have been more orderly. At the station they attracted much more orderly. At the station they attracted much attention from passengers passing through, the publications in The Tribune having made many persons acquainted with the purpose for which they were there. A gentleman handed one of the officers of the society who was present a small sum of money, asking him to "give the boys a treat before they started." An abundant supply of oranges was handed round, and the boys were happy. At 5:45 the party was embarked in a special car, with nowisions to last until this evening, and a supply provisions to last until this evening, and a supply of tin cups, from which they will drink the coffee which will be purchased on the journey. Soon

after 6 o'clock the train moved out, and they were started toward their new life. HOW THEY WILL BE RECEIVED.

The party will be taken to Parsons, Kansas, about sixty miles from Fort Scott, the destination of the last party. A committee of citizens will receive them on Friday, and farmers and others, who have been informed that they are coming, will be there to select such as they wish to take into their families. Mr. Brace believes that all will be provided Mr. Brace believes that all will be provided with comfortable homes before Saturday night. In each place to which boys are taken the local committees assumed responsibility for the welfare of the boys committed to them, and in cases where difficulty of any sort arises between employer and employed which renders the latter unhappy in his home, he is removed and is provided with another place. Communication is kept up also with the officers of the Children's Aid Society in New-York, and those who are sent out by them never get beyond their care and influence.

SKETCHES OF THE BOYS.

BRIEF RECORDS OF THE THIRTY-EIGHT BOYS WHO STARTED YESTERDAY IN ME, REID'S PARTY FOR KANSAS-DETAILS FROM THEIR OWN LIPS OF THEIR HARD STRUGGLES WITH POVERTY IN CROWDED CITIES.

The following is a list of Mr. Reid's party of boys which started for Kansas yesterday, under the charge of an agent of the Children's Aid Society. The great majority were from this city. The boys, though and experience of life, and were fully aware of the great

CHURCH, STEPHEN, age hime, goes in company with his elder brother, William, to live with their father in

for a living. He said yesterday: "I haven't any brothers or sisters, but my mother is not very strong and has to work hard to keep me at school. I want to go West and be a farmer. Then I can make a home for her."

Davis. Thomas, are fifteen, was born in Liverpool, England, and has been in this country only four months. His parents died three years ago. After his arrival in this city be earned a living for a time by blacking boots. He went to Baitimore, but did not succeed well there, and so he returned to this city. He became an inmate of the Newsboys' Lodging House, and at the advice of the superintendent concluded to go West.

Depty, William, age ten, was an inmate of the Orphan Asylum at Orange, N. J., where he went after his mother's death, two years ago. Previous to the death of his mother, his father had deserted the family. Deput has relatives living in Orange, but they are unable to support him. He said yesterday that he was glad to get out of the asylum, and he believed he would like to be a farmer.

Dy Nover, William Victora, age nineteen, was born in Dublin, and has been only a few weeks in this country, where he has no friends, and where he seems to have come under the impression that he would have no difficulty in finding a living casily. He brought a good letter of introduction from the rector of the church which he attended, and the society was urged to send him West by the officers of the Young Men's Crustian Association, who had taken an interest in him; though he is order than most of the boys of whom the society takes charge.

FERMUM, Gronda, and affects, was born in Hobohen, which he society takes charge.

Fermum, Gronda, and fifteen, was born in Mobohen, where his wallowed mother now lives and supports five other children. He has been at school and can read and write well. He had werked in a grocery store, but had lost his place. He said yesterday: "I am going to boil Boyd. Avondite, Adair Country, lova, who has offered him worft, which as worked on a farm on Long Island. For some months pa

new suits they were smiller looks.

Goodesough, Parnick Josuph, is a respectively by of

City. His lather died at sea some years ago, and his mother has been dead two years. Since the loss of his mother he lived with a gardener at diversivity, N. J., who treated him so cruelly, he says, that he was unable to stay any longer. Coming to this with a was unable to stay any longer. Coming to this with a level with a gardener at diversity a few weeks ago, he was employed by Mrs. C. Xiques. No. 139 Macdongal-st., who became so much interested in him that she urged him to go West, and recommended him to the Children's Aid Society. He said yesterday that he had hever worded at anything except gardening, but thought that he could learn to do anything that might come in his way.

HARDING, HENRY LE GRAND, age sixteen, is a native of this city. His parents live at No. 232 Grand-st. Henry has worked for a year as a District Telegraph messenger, and he goes West in the expectation of doting better there.

JOHNSON, JOEPH, age fourteen, was left an orphan in Palladeiphla a year ago. He said yesterday; "When they buried my mother I had no place to live in, and a grocery man gave me some work. I had to earry heavy packages and the work nearly made me seek. I was to did that it would be better for me to come to New-York. I saved 83 and came here last Winter. Mr. O'Connor gave me a place to sleep, and I went to blacking boots. I managed to earn my way, but some days I madu't much to eat. Sanday is the best day for us boot-blacks. When it rains we can't make a cent. I am very gaid that I am to go West. I am willing to work, and I think I should like to be on a farm, although I have never lived in the country. KENT, GEORGE D. Age fifteen, a bright-looking boy with an oval face and black eyes and halt. He was born in New-York. His father died eleven years ago, and he has lived with his mother, who is a dress-maker, ever since. Nearly four years of this time he has lived in the city. For nine mouths he worked as cash-boy at J. & C. Johnston's, but when the did times came he was discharged with others, and has been umable t

as east-boy at J. & C. Johnston's, but when the duil thuse came he was discharged with others, and has been unable to obtain employment since. "Mother wants me to go West," he said," thinking that I can do better there than here. She feels very badly, but thinks it is the best tiding for me." He has two sisters, and a brother twenty two years of age, who assists the mother and sisters.

KILDURN, WILLIAM, an orphan boy, age eleven years, lived with his grandmother in Orange, N. J. His relatives were poor, and felt unable to support and educate him. An uncle brought him to the office of the Children's Aid Society yesterday and asked to have him sent West. He is a bright, comely lad, and he expressed himself yesterday as well pleased with the prospect of getting a home with some Kansas farmer.

MCCORNICK, ROBERT, age sixteen, fived with his widowed mother at No. 322 East Eleventhest. She is obliged to support three other children by scrubbing. Robert has done some work as eash-by in Stewart's store, and has also driven a milk waxon. He got out of work some months age, and his mother applied to the society to have him sent to a home in Kansas.

MCGILL, John, was born to Philadelphia thriven years age. His father was killed at an extolesion and his mother has been dead three years. He came to New-York only a few days age in search of work, and came to the notice of the society by applying at the Duancest, loiging house.

MANDEVILLE, CHARLES, who is eleven years old, goes in

See Fifth Page.